

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph (section) beginning on page 14, at line 16 as shown below:

The shutter release lever 50 extends generally horizontally and is pivotably mounted to rotate about a vertical axis and is acted on by an assembly of the sprocket wheel 40 and the cam 42 the latter two being axially interengaged for simultaneous rotation. One end of the shutter release lever 50 has a first radially-extending projection ~~52~~ 53 for engaging the shutter blade end S and a second tangentially extending (relative to the pivot) finger ~~54~~ 55 for engaging the cam 42. The lever 50 is spring-loaded by spring 56 (omitted from Figures 3 to 14 for reasons of clarity) which urges it to turn in the anti-clockwise sense (viewed from above) and on release to thereby cause the ~~second~~ first projection ~~52~~ 53 to strike the shutter plate end S on taking a photograph. The spring 56 also urges the lever 50 upwardly.

Please amend the paragraph (section) beginning on page 15, at line 17 as shown below:

The electrical circuit for activating and interrupting the operation of the motor 30 is illustrated schematically for example in Figure 3, whilst Figure 5 shows the physical construction of electrical contacts. More particularly, the motor 30 is connected to a switch assembly comprising three movable contacts 70, 72 and 74. Activation, at the appropriate time, of the motorised wind-on of film, and shutter release and re-cocking is achieved in the manner as illustrated in Figures 3 to 14. Figure 3 shows the default or primed position. As can be seen in Figure 3, the shutter release button 45 is in its normal up position, where it is urged by its underlying spring. In this position the first contact 70 is spaced from the second contact 74 and a third contact 72 whereby the motor circuit is not completed. Contacts 72 and 74 however are touching. Second contact 74 is disposed so that in the primed position it is being upwardly deformed by a protrusion 77 extending upwardly from the lever 50. Turning to Figure 4 the finger ~~54~~ 55 of the lever 50 abuts the abutment surface 64 of the cutout of the cam 42. The shutter release lever 50 is in its upmost position. The projection ~~52~~ 53 laterally

abuts a stop surface 79 on the shutter mechanism which overlies a slot at the position of the blade end S, and through this stop 79 is prevented from rotating in the clockwise direction under the action of spring 56.

Please amend the paragraph (section) beginning on page 16, at line 18 as shown below:

As the shutter button 45 is depressed on taking a picture as shown in Figures 6, 7 and 8, the actuator lever 47 moves down against the lever 50 against the force of the spring 56. The contact 70 is also urged downwardly as can be seen in Figure 3 by a projection depending from the underside of the lever, whilst contact 74 also moves down under its own resilience, disconnecting from contact 72. As the projection ~~52~~ 53 clears the lower edge of the stop 79 on the shutter mechanism 10 the lever 50 is then able to rotate a small distance about its vertical axis in a counterclockwise direction (when viewed from above) under the rotational force of the spring 56, the projection ~~52~~ 53 sweeping over the end S of the shutter blade. The shutter blade pivots momentarily in a clockwise sense (when viewed from the front, and as in Figure 4^(c)) opening the shutter briefly before it is closed by the return force of its associated spring, and thereby exposing the film opposite the exposure opening.

Please amend the paragraph (section) beginning on page 17, at line 11 as shown below:

As indicated in Figure 9, when the shutter button 45 is released by the user the contact 70 moves upwardly urging the lever 47 upwardly with it. Contacts 70 and 74 become connected completing the motor circuit which thereby activates the motor, rotating the drive wheel 39 via the gear train and advancing the film and winding it back into the cassette 34. As the film advances the sprocket wheel 40 is rotated by means of the film perforations engaged therewith, rotating the cam 42 in an anticlockwise sense as indicated in Figure 10. Figure 15 illustrates the movement of the cam 42 and lever 50. Figure 15(a) shows the cam position on start of the motor. As shown in Figure 15(b) the cam 42 rotates clockwise, with

the finger 54 55 riding up onto the cam surface 62 beneath the disc-like top portion 58. As this continues the finger 54 55 is being urged away from the cam axis thereby rotating the lever in a clockwise sense. As this continues the finger slides off the end of the cam surface 62 and onto the abutment surface 64 (Figures 16(a) and (b)), at which time the upward force of the spring 56 urges the lever 50 upwardly again, with finger 54 55 extending into the cutout of the cam 42 (Figure 16(b)). This represents the re-primed position identical to that of Figures 3, 4 and 5. This upward movement of the lever 50 causes the connection between contacts 70 and 74 to be broken stopping the motor. In addition, a connection between contacts 72 and 74 is made thereby short-circuiting the motor connection, having the effect of instantaneously dissipating any residual currents remaining within the motor for example due to the motor inductance.